

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

December 9, 1937

No. 15

One Shuttle

with

4 Interchangeable Eyes

to Handle

A Wide Range of Filling Yarns



183-X

Improved 183 for Better Threading of a Wide Variety of Common Yarns



275

With V-type Throat for Coarse Yarns



274

With Steel Post

For Yarns that Would Cut Cast Iron



273

With Steel Post for LH Wind

All of the Above Eyes Fit the Same Cut in the Shuttle Blank and May be Substituted for Each Other in the Same Shuttle

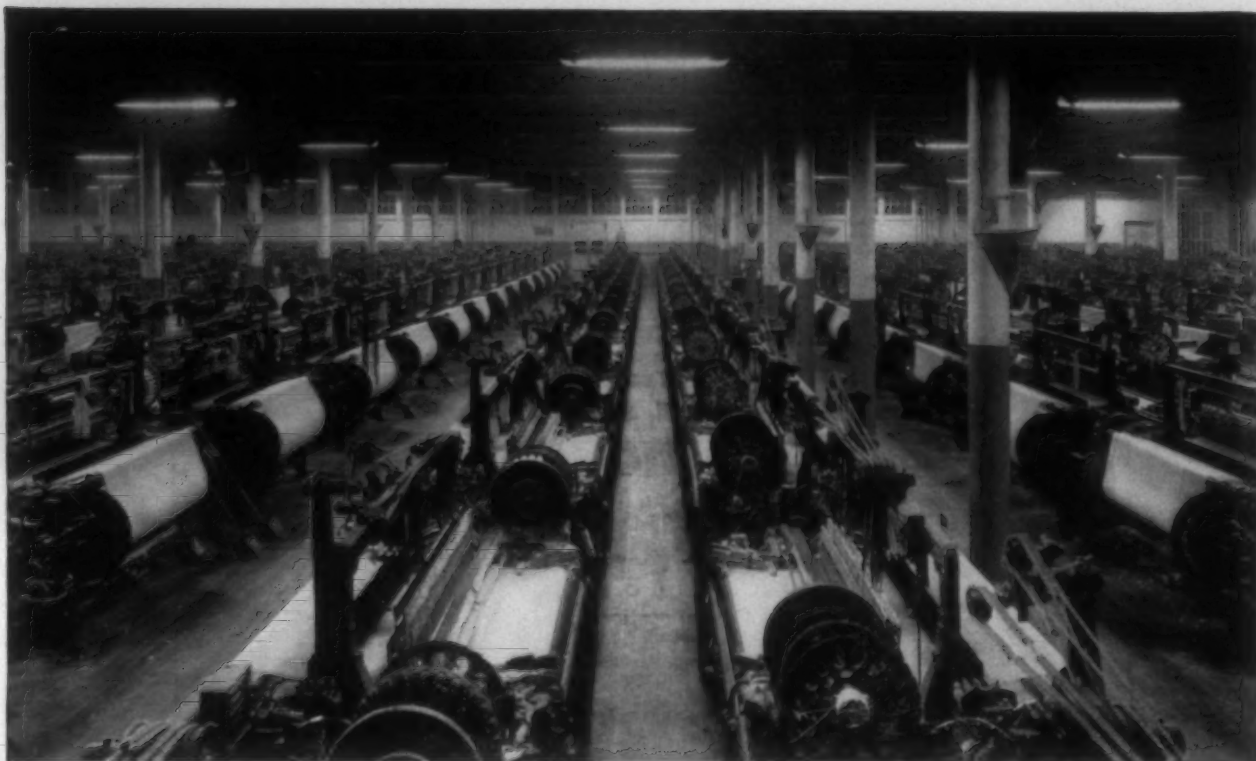
Draper Shuttles Are Best for Draper Looms

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Higher levels of light "tailored" to each individual job save time and material. That is the consensus of opinion among textile manufacturers who enjoy the efficient light of General Electric Type H Mercury Vapor Lamps. The operating economy of this very efficient light source makes good lighting practical in actual dollars and cents. Wasted time is minimized because eye strain and its resultant fatigue are greatly reduced. Production is speeded up and spoilage is materially decreased.

No other comparable light source gives as much light per watt as do these modern lamps. And, bear in mind that by combining mercury and incandescent lamps within one fixture or by using alternate outlets for mercury and incandescent a psychologically cool, white light can be obtained. If you are interested in more uniform products... improved employee morale... it will pay you to investigate the possibilities of this modern light source. Complete information is yours for the asking.



The 400-watt Mercury Lamp is 60 to 140 per cent more efficient than other available light sources. It burns vertically only.



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Modern Developments in Textile Machines and Processes*

By Wm. McL. Fraser

Asst. Gen. Mgr. H & B American Machine Co.

THE topic, Modern Developments in Textile Machines and Processes, is one which has been more or less continually talked about for ten or twelve years, and the reaction of many mill men has been somewhat like that of a "doubting Thomas." If we were to introduce a complete new line of machinery, designed and operated on an entirely different principle, there is no doubt that there would be a tremendous response, but when developments are of such a nature that on the surface the equipment appears more or less the same as it has for many years in the past, some mill men are somewhat prone to believe that there is no particular advantage in adopting such improvements.

It is necessary, however, that we, in this industry, be far more analytical than has been customary in the past, and we must realize that small improvements saving a fraction of a cent per pound in the manufacture of cotton yarn are far more important than it might at first appear.

In speaking directly of Modern Developments, we would not have the time in one afternoon to cover fully the changes and improvements which have been made. We will therefore consider in general the major developments in four mill processes: Picking, roving, spinning, and twisting.

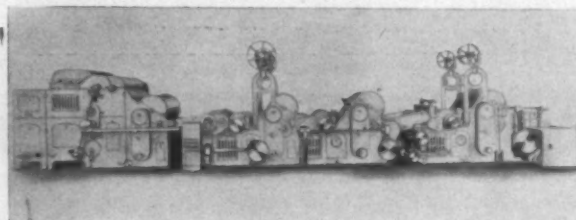
Picking

The major development in picking is that of the single process system. This development seems almost out of the picture today, when we think of modern developments. It is nearly 15 years since its introduction, but there are many mills operating today on two and three processes and the subject is brought out here, not so much as a new development, as to bring to light the backwardness of some operators in delaying so long that which they must in the end adopt.

Single process picking is something more than merely tying your old machines together and eliminating the handling and storage of laps. There are two direct principles to consider: first, a thorough opening and cleaning; and second, a more even and uniform lap. With the introduction of single process picking came more adequate

and effective opening and cleaning machines. These machines more thoroughly prepared the cotton for beating. The improvement in bale breakers, feeders and horizontal cleaners provided a well opened mass of cotton well cleaned and loosened. With cotton in this condition the process of picking became simpler and require treatment far less harsh than formerly given.

The single process picker could be designed to handle stock more for the purpose of forming a lap than for cleaning. The result was new condenser and reserve box arrangements together with new designs in evener mechanisms. Our company, the H & B American Machine



Co., incorporated in these machines a two-fold system of evening; the first evener operating on the feed rolls, and the second, operating on the cages and calender. This arrangement provides in the first case an even opening of the cotton, eliminating large bunches and hard places; in the second case, by operating on the cages and calender, an even distribution of the cotton is made upon the cages so as to accomplish an even density throughout the length and width of the lap. The improvement in this department tends to simplify some of the problems encountered in carding and thus produce a more even sliver.

Roving

The second process we are to consider is that of the roving. The developments in this department are perhaps the most talked of at the present time. It has been known for a long time that doublings and repeated processes did not make for evenness. However, it was understood that excessive draft without some means of binding the fibres together produced uneven and lumpy roving

*Paper presented at Annual Meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

which in the end produced bad yarn. Thus the problem, while attempted from time to time, remained unsolved and two, three and four-process roving was essential in producing good roving.

Today, however, the picture has changed and we have the one and two-process system of roving supplanting the two and four-process. There is no question regarding its success, for its satisfactory operation in so many mills is the "proof of the pudding."

The principle of accomplishing high draft roving has resolved itself into the manufacture of a device which performs a sort of folding operation. H & B American Machine Co. supplies what is termed a scroll condenser, which provides a means whereby the sliver is guided into a flare-shaped mouth in such a way as to prevent licking-up by the top roll and at the same time fold in the selv-



ages toward the center. In its passage through the scroll, one-half of twist is provided. The delivery end of the scroll condenser is so shaped as to condense the mass and present it to the succeeding set of drafting rollers in a well formed bundle. This system has produced good quality 9:00 hank roving direct from 60 grain sliver, with a draft of approximately 65. However, it is the policy of our company not to make too extravagant claims. We do say that this system will accomplish excellent results, drafting up to 25:00.

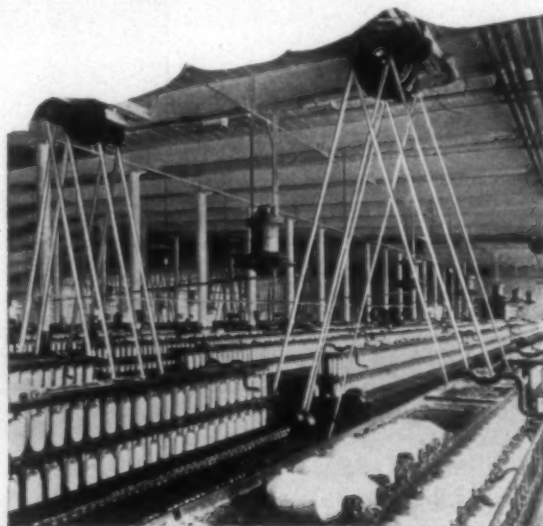
Spinning

Our third process for discussion is that of spinning. So as to avoid taking the rest of the day on this subject, we might select the seven major improvements in spinning machines, namely: (1) long draft, (2) improved roll covering, (3) improved builder motions, (4) improved rings, (5) large package work, (6) improved spindles, and (7) improved tape tension.

Long draft spinning, while comparatively new in its perfected form, has been tried at various times during the past 50 or 60 years. During the last few years two systems have been perfected, namely: the four roller arrangement and the belted arrangement. These systems produce practically the same results as regards strength of yarn, number of ends down, as well as evenness and general appearance. The particular system adopted by

any mill is more or less determined by personal preference. Our concern has developed and promoted the four roll system as we believed it offered the least complications and that simplicity was a requirement of any textile machine design. We have also developed a double belt system for those who feel that this type of long draft is preferable. With our arrangement of double belts the necessity for cementing the belts about the rolls has been eliminated and a continuous belt can be removed or applied almost as quickly as replacing a top roll. The adjustment of the belt tension is taken care of by means of adjustable washers.

One detail of considerable importance in spinning is that of top roll covering. This subject has received an exceptional amount of study in recent years and while at one time nothing was considered except leather, today we have cork, various types of so-called koroseal, and everlastik. With the introduction of these new materials, the



leather manufacturers began to introduce improved types of leather. There is no doubt that all of these products have marked a distinct advance in roller covering materials. This improvement tends toward better drafting and fewer ends down. The weighting of top rollers is another item which has and still is receiving concentrated study.

The designs of builder motions has been improved. We have designed a new builder for filling winds. This builder builds the desired size of bunch in such a way as to avoid yarn breakage at this point when operating in the loom. When the bobbin is full the frame knocks off and the filling chain automatically winds back so that the machine is ready to start on a new doff.

Twisters

Our next process for consideration is that of twisting. The major improvements in this process have been the result of improved rings and spindles. For this reason, then, we can combine this part of our discussion with that of spinning, including in its such points as large package work, improved rings, improved spindles and new design tape tension devices.

Some years ago the subject of ring diameters was given considerable thought and study. This study was based upon mill practice, both past and present, and a large amount of data was set up from which to draw

conclusions and, if possible, to analyze in such a way as to determine whether or not there had been any definite rule of procedure, although such rule might not have been readily recognized. This data was tabulated and charted and the relation of the yarn number to the diameter of the ring was quite definitely established. From this analysis it was found that there were certain other determining factors, so we proceeded with further study and analysis together with experimental work; and it was found that in conjunction with the ring diameters the width of the flange on spinning rings and the depth and thickness of vertical rings for twisting bore a very definite relation to the diameter of the ring.

This finally led to the development of a formula for determining ring sizes and, while this formula has never been completely worked out, it has proved of great practical value to builders of spinning frames and twisters. We developed a range of seemingly ideal ring sizes for various counts of yarn, which we term the normal sizes. In twister rings this included not only the diameter but the depth and thickness of the ring. We found from the adoption of these normal size rings that we could increase the diameter considerably, so long as we maintained the depth and thickness of the normal size ring. This we found could be done without decreasing the speed or injuring the yarn. The results of this study were more or less the basis of large package ring spinning and twisting. The advantages to the mill are well known.

Spindles

Developing the large size package and maintaining higher speeds called for considerable study in spindle design and, while it may not be apparent to the mill men, many changes have occurred in the design and manufacture of the spindle. Grades of steel for blades had to be changed; clearances between the bolster, and blade and the base had to be changed; and the oil reservoir enlarged or redesigned to allow for proper lubrication. This study brought to light a new fact in the lubrication of spindles and this was that the oil was not pumped either up the blade or up the outside of the bolster, but that the circulation of oil to the bearing was caused by capillary attraction and vibration. Vibration tended to squeeze the oil between the bolster and the base, and capillary attraction caused the oil film to hold its height. Thus, it reached the top of the bolster and then dropped down over the edge onto the spindle bearing and down the blade to the step of the spindle.

The roller bearing spindle has been developed and has been very successfully used. The ball bearing spindle on twisters has proved highly efficient and the new designs provide for carrying very heavy loads at high speeds. This has been distinctly shown in the rayon field where heavy loads are carried at a high speed and the spindle operated continuously for 120-hour periods.

New designs in tape tension, together with improved spindles, have led to a reduction of the amount of weight required on the tape. This has reduced the wear on spindles and reduced the power required for large packages running at high speeds.

We have now covered about all that our time permits but it does seem that the comparatively few points so

briefly discussed would indicate the importance of modern trends and the necessity for all mills to keep abreast of the times. It is no time for watchful waiting; for it must be realized that there is no such objective point as completeness; progress means changes and changes are constant, rapid and ever increasing.

To emphasize the meaning of what modern improvement is to the mill in dollars and cents, consider the following, which are actual cases:

	Cost of Improvements Required	Annual Saving	% on Invest- ment	Savings Per lb.
Mill No. 1	\$49,916.72	\$36,992.85	74%	\$.004957
Mill No. 2	91,045.60	63,289.66	70%	.009121
Mill No. 3	40,778.72	17,971.89	44%	.002409

The figures given here are not exceptional cases but an example of the many resulting from studies and surveys which we have made.

Now there may be some of you who feel that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and you are wondering where that necessary \$100,000 is going to come from. Well, gentlemen, the machinery builders are ready and able to help you. All of the textile machine builders are in a position to finance almost any reasonably sized proposition and it has always been their policy to assist in every way possible to promote the progress of the whole industry. We desire to work closely with you on new developments and to be advised of your wants, that we may help and assist you in any of your problems.

Textile Hall is Upheld in Fight for Back Taxes

Columbia, S. C.—The State Supreme Court affirmed Circuit Court orders dismissing actions brought by the State, Greenville County and the City of Greenville to collect alleged taxes in arrears owed by the Textile Hall Corporation.

The court said "we concur in sustaining the conclusions of the presiding judge (G. Duncan Bellinger) that the complaints are fatally defective for that they do not allege that the taxes sought to be collected were legally assessed, and his conclusion that the attorney general and Greenville County cannot maintain the action they have brought, and that the City of Greenville may, in some instances, bring an action for the collection of past due taxes. But that for the reasons stated, the city cannot maintain this action."

The complaints alleged that the corporation, which owns a huge auditorium "for gain or hire" was \$9,065 in arrears in State and county taxes for 1924-31 and \$4,172 in city taxes for 1930-36.

Mill Foreman Killed in Wreck

Marion, N. C.—Troy B. Hall, 32, foreman of the Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, was killed instantly in an automobile accident near here December 4th.

Investigators said the car, driven by Frank McGalliard of Clinchfield, headed into a bank on a sharp curve in attempting to avoid a crash with another car. The car was demolished.

Ed McGalliard, another occupant, suffered a broken nose and minor injuries.

Pacolet Company Ruling Reversed

Gainesville, Ga.—The Georgia Supreme Court recently reversed the "informer suit" to recover a penalty of \$150,000 against the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, of Gainesville, for allegedly taking out \$1,500,000 insurance from companies not licensed to do business in Georgia.

The action developed from the Gainesville tornado when insurance companies practically rebuilt the Pacolet Mills at an expenditure of approximately \$800,000, it was said.

Sydney Weiss, as informer, alleged that the Pacolet Manufacturing Company had taken out policies aggregating \$1,500,000 with companies not licensed to do business in this State, and had not complied with the requirement of the Georgia law by notifying the State Insurance Commissioner of the issuance of the policies, so that the State license fee could be collected.

Weiss contended that the Georgia law provided for a 10 per cent penalty on such policies, of which the State of Georgia would get half and the informer half.

In the Hall Superior Court the facts were submitted on a demurrer filed by the Pacolet Company, and Judge B. P. Gailliard overruled the demurrer, deciding the case for the informer. The Supreme Court, however, held that the general demurrer should have been sustained and the suit dismissed, because the policies were issued outside the State of Georgia. Chief Justice Richard B. Russell, Sr., and Justice Frank Jenkins dissented.

Justice Jenkins wrote a strong dissenting opinion.

After setting up what he regarded as the proper construction of the State insurance laws, Justice Jenkins said:

"Any other construction would leave this statute open to the easiest sort of evasion, in that any non-admitted company and any prospective insurer could merely step across the State line and there with perfect immunity execute an insurance contract which would be clearly in violation of this statute if delivered and accepted within the borders of this State."

South Carolina Textiles Gain

State Commissioner of Labor John W. Nates said in Columbia his annual report to the Governor and General Assembly would show that textile products manufactured in South Carolina during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, were valued at \$289,473,896.

This figure, he said, represented an increase of \$61,415,498 in the value of the products over the previous fiscal year and was considered one of the biggest gains for one year on record.

Nates' report showed that 5,825,958 spindles, or nearly one-fifth of the total in the country, were in operation in this State during the period.

The Labor Commissioner said the big gain in values was due to the spreading of variety in the State's textile industry.

The total value of all the State's manufactured products was placed by Nates at \$422,267,920, an increase over the 1935-36 fiscal year.

The report showed 136,899 persons employed in South Carolina industry for the period covered.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Acquires Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.

The name of the Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., located at 268 McDonough boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., will cease to exist after December 31, 1937, and will continue to operate as the Atlanta Division of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia with plants in Greenville, S. C., and Montreal, Canada.

Since acquiring complete control of the outstanding stock, the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company has made a great many improvements within the various buildings, and for better and more efficient operation of the different departments, same have been consolidated in the main plant, which affords a great deal closer supervision, and foremost of all, improved quality of the various products, particularly necessary in the manufacturing of the cotton harness and pitch band reeds, formerly produced in different buildings.

It is the aim of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company to build up the Atlanta Division with the installation of new equipment for the manufacturing of harness frames. Furthermore, there will be an ample stock of a full line of heddles and other sundries, so as to facilitate prompt service and quick delivery to the mills in the States of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

In addition, Southern Shuttles, Inc., of Greenville, S. C., which is also a subsidiary of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, will have a complete assortment of standard size shuttles at the Atlanta plant, and with the staff at the disposal of the trade for personal service, the sales force will give the Southern mills in that territory the desired attention.

H. Raiford Gaffney, connected with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company for the past three years and acting district manager, has been appointed director of sales of the Atlanta Division. Mr. Gaffney is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology and has a wide experience in the textile industry with full knowledge of the products manufactured by the company.

Guy P. Carmichael, former secretary of the Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., has been appointed office manager and will devote his time to the cost accounting and credit end of the Atlanta Division.

Samuel Floyd, who is a highly skilled mechanic, will remain as shop superintendent and take charge of the manufacturing operations covering cotton harness, reeds, and the new department—harness frames.

Ralph Ragan has exclusive charge of the twister ring division and the engineering department connected therewith. This is a new innovation, developed by Mr. Ragan.

John J. Kaufman, Jr., former treasurer of the Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., and son of the president of the parent company in Philadelphia, but located in Greenville, S. C., as plant manager of the Reed and Shuttle plants, will have general supervision over the Atlanta Division. Mr. Kaufman, Jr., is assistant vice-president of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company and the only junior executive officer in the Southern territory.

LOWER YOUR TWIST ●

SPEED UP ROVING



● LOWER COSTS!



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Amco No. 4, the first automatically self-cleaning atomizer—both air and water nozzles. Eliminates manual cleaning labor. Delivers smoke-like spray, without drip or feathering down.

In Roving Departments, many mills employ excessive twist to provide a sliver strong enough to prevent constant break-downs. It is well to remember that delivery roll speed *decreases* with every increase in twist. Production drops with it.

Amco humidification in Roving Departments, from slubbers to final delivery, creates economies through elimination of static electricity, through greater speeds, lower twist, more even delivery, easier draft in spinning.

Every Amco installation is tailor-made, with the proper device and control for every characteristic, and the benefit of years of study in cotton, woolen, worsted and rayon manufacturing processes. There is no other way to provide "money-making air". American Moistening Company, Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C.

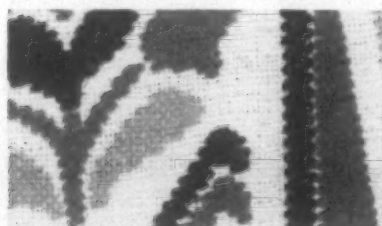
AMCO HUMIDIFICATION

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Fashions for 1938

1938 Novelties

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Cotton Textile Institute the fashion show opened on a rather novel note—a showing of 1938 Cotton Fashions for Men. Nine different types of cotton garments for men were put on the runway; much to the edification of the onlookers. They included a cotton hunting coat, a windproof white cotton ski jacket, a jacket of ginger brown cotton tweed with trousers of khaki colored cotton drill to go with it, a Hawaiian shirt and white cotton slacks for Southern and cruise wear, a cotton cordu-



Swatch 1

roy sports jacket and gray flannel trousers for University wear, cotton iridescent madras shirt and cotton shorts for Southern wear, cotton butcher shirt and gray flannel shorts, blue cotton beach suit, green beach slacks and mocha colored shorts.

Cotton Grows Smarter and Smarter

Cotton as a style fabric reaches a new high each season. One had but to give even a casual inspection to these skillfully designed, flawlessly tailored clothes for men to be impressed with this fact. The types of fabrics employed should be of great



Swatch 2

interest to manufacturers as indications of market trends.

The women's clothes at this showing also presented a new phase of cotton development. Almost all of them came from manufacturers located on the Pacific Coast. Very clever work is being done by these

people. The Eastern markets will indeed have to look to their laurels. The fabrics chosen by the talented men and women whose models were on display at this advance showing of 1938 styles have definite fashion significance.

Points for 1938

First for color—clear, bright, definite—primitive in many cases. While not actually one of the materials used in the models, the white crash printed in Mexican design which we illustrate No. 1 on this page is characteristic of the type of fabric very much in evidence. This material, from one of the spring collections, shows a striking use of bright clear green, medium wine red, Delft blue and black. Borders promise to be very good.

Candlewick Cottons

These tufted cottons, very much like candlewick bedspreads, strike a definitely new note. A blazer jacket of this novel fabric was shown with blue sailcloth slacks, and a long beach coat of the same material in bright yellow attracted much favorable attention.

For cruise or sports wear an outfit consisting of Mexican planter's jacket and



Swatch 3

Hawaiian shorts of sanforized blue and white striped ticking forecast the continued vogue of that very smart fabric. In the sports classification birdseye and cloky pique were again in evidence; also iridescent madras—one of the outstanding new materials. Sheetting, seersucker, striped broadcloth, cotton shantung and novelty meshes were also shown.

Illustration II on this page is an example of printed shantung as it will be worn in the year 1938. The ships which float so casually over its dull white surface—in which the heavier slubs in the yarn suggest waves—are boldly sketched in bright green, orange, dark amethyst, and dull neutral blue picked out with lines of black.

Number III is a fine-wale navy blue pique with a border design in white. Number IV is a very interesting fabric. It is an irregular bedford cord, white with a bold design in sapphire blue. All of these fabrics, chosen from spring collections, are the type of thing endorsed at the fashion show of which we have been speaking.

For Tropical Evenings

Cotton being now a generally accepted material for evening wear, it is interesting and instructive to note the particular

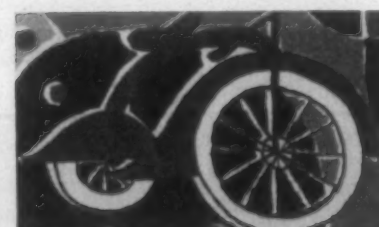


Swatch 4

weaves which were selected for gowns to be worn after dark. They included striped chambray, the ever popular cloky pique, printed seersucker, bayadere striped muslin (bayaderes are important for the new season), and ecru batiste with Schiffli embroidery.

Scroll designs of many varieties appear in the advance showings of the cotton houses. They range from bold Russian types, which appear to have been splashed on with a dripping paint brush, to exquisite arabesques.

In closing we wish to call attention to the fifth illustration on the page—it is one



Swatch 5

of the new "Paint Box Prints" which are being launched by Pacific Mills. The designs were actually done by children and selected by means of a contest. After they are infinitely amusing and decorative—like this bicycle pattern in yellow, old gold, green, blue, red and orange.

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Cotton Fiber and Spinning Research

At the A. & M. College of Texas

College Station, Texas

In order to acquaint those interested in the cotton industry with the purposes of the cotton fiber and spinning research at the A. & M. College of Texas and the progress made therein to date, an open house will be held at the college on Wednesday, December 15th. At this time the general objectives and the tests already under way will be explained.

History of Project

The cotton fiber and spinning research work being done at the college is a co-operative project between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural and Engineering Experiment Stations of the A. & M. College of Texas.

As a result of interest on the part of officials of the A. & M. College of Texas, Representatives Buchanan and Johnson secured from Congress an annual appropriation of approximately \$50,000 for cotton fiber and spinning research. This appropriation was divided between the laboratory at Clemson College, South Carolina, and the laboratory at Texas A. & M. College. The first year's appropriation for the Texas station was used largely for the purchase of a complete line of yarn manufacturing machinery, yarn testing equipment, and an air conditioning system for the spinning laboratory.

In the summer of 1936 the spinning equipment was installed in a division of the Textile Engineering Building. In the summer of 1937, cotton fiber and yarn testing laboratories were established in fully air conditioned rooms on the third floor of the Petroleum Building. The spinning and testing laboratories are now completely established and are being operated by a staff of eleven persons.

Tests Under Way

The first spinning tests undertaken were designed to form a part of the Regional Variety Studies now in progress by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Agricultural Experiment stations of the various cotton growing States. Work was begun with the crop of 1935, and spinning tests have been completed on seven replicate samples grown at each of eight stations scattered over the cotton belt. Preliminary results are available from these tests. Additional tests are now being made on nine other varieties. After the spinning tests of the 1935 crop have been completed, similar tests of the 1936 and 1937 crops will be made.

The varieties of cotton already tested are as follows: Dixie Triumph, Half and Half, Oklahoma Triumph, Qualla, Rogers Acala, Rowden, Startex.

The varieties for which tests are in progress are as follows: Arkansas 17, Coker Wilds, Cook 912, Delta and Pine Land 11, Mexican Big Boll, Missdel, Stoneville, Wannamaker-Cleveland, Farm Relief.

The eight stations at which these cottons were grown are as follows: Baton Rouge, La., Florence, S. C., Marianna (Delta), Ark., Stillwater, Okla., College Station,

Tex., Lubbock, Tex., Marianna (Upland), Ark., Stoneville, Miss.

General Objectives

Much of the cotton now grown in Texas and the Southwest is not of the staple length and quality desired by either domestic or foreign spinners. Further, there is an underproduction of certain staple lengths and qualities most desired by the spinners.

Little definite information is available as to the actual spinning value of different growths and varieties of cotton commonly grown in Texas and the Southwest. It is important, therefore, that cotton spinning and fiber research be conducted co-operatively between Federal and State agencies in order to furnish reliable and specific data regarding the spinning value and fiber properties of different varieties of cotton and the reasons for differences in spinning value; and also definite information as to the influence of soil, climatic, and seasonal conditions upon the uniformity and quality of cotton grown in different sections of the cotton belt. Such information would also be helpful to cotton breeders in developing types possessing good spinning qualities suitable for growing in the different agricultural regions.

Further, work of this type would provide means of improving the quality of cotton produced and also of improving market conditions of such quality cottons.

On December 15th the spinning laboratory in the Textile Engineering Building, and the yarn and fiber testing laboratories in the Petroleum Building, third floor, will be open to visitors from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. A series of papers will be given in the lecture room of the Chemistry Building from 10 a. m. until 12 noon.

Bigger Cotton Exports

Government economists find one of the few bright spots in the cotton situation at this time to be the substantial increase in exports of American staple.

Thus far in the season—since August 1st—exports have exceeded those of last season by nearly a quarter of a million bales and recent weeks have shown notable increases in foreign shipments over the corresponding weeks of last year. This is in spite of almost negligible recent exports to the Orient in comparison with last year's buying from that source.

Cotton bought by American mills, of course, has been thus far in much smaller volume than last season, and in the meantime some three million bales of this crop has gone into the government loan.

Yet there is every reason to hope that the early months of the coming year will show a substantially increased demand for cotton by American mills and a rise in manufacturing activity. Retail sales of such goods have been continuing in heavy volume and the indications that raw cotton has about reached its "bottom" in the matter of price would seem to create a foundation for an early resumption of cloth buying on a large scale. Textile manufacturing is usually one of the first major industries to show recovery after periods of business recession.—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

Hercules Elects New Directors

Wilmington, Del.—At the regular monthly meeting November 24th, the Hercules Powder Company elected four new members to the Board. They are W. R. Ellis, general manager, explosives department; Lloyd Kitchel, general manager, Virginia cellulose department; P. W. Meyeringh, manager, foreign relations department; and E. B. Morrow. Mr. Morrow, who resigned his position as secretary of the company, also was elected a member of the finance committee. H. F. Smith, secretary to the president, was elected secretary of the company. These elections bring the total membership of the board of directors to 16. The board now includes representatives of all main divisions of the company.

Mr. Ellis became associated with Hercules in July, 1915, serving as a technical service expert, and later as assistant manager of San Francisco office. He was made assistant general manager of the explosive department in May, 1934, and general manager in July, 1936.

Prior to joining Hercules, Mr. Kitchel was associated with the textile industry. In 1926, he was appointed sales manager of Virginia cellulose department, and in May, 1937, he was named general manager.

Mr. Meyeringh became a member of Hercules Powder Company in 1923 when he was placed in charge of European sales. In September, 1925, he was appointed manager of N. V. Hercules Powder Company in Holland. This company acts as a distributor for Hercules products in Europe. In December, 1930, he came to the United States as manager of Hercules' newly organized foreign relations department.

Mr. Morrow joined Hercules in 1916. He became secretary to the president in 1925 and was elected secretary of the company in 1926 and assistant treasurer in 1934.

Doctor: "I don't like to mention it, but that check you gave me has come back."

Patient: "Well, that sure is funny, Doc, so did my lumbago."—*Avondale Sun*.

* * *

The doctor was visiting Rastus' wife to deliver her 12th offspring. While riding along with Rastus he saw a duck in the road.

Doctor: "Whose duck is that?"

Rastus: "That ain't no duck. That's the stork with his legs wore off."—*Bibb Recorder*.

* * *

A pious and uncommonly homely spinster was accosted by a staggering drunk.

"Lady," he said, "you're the homeliest person I ever saw."

"And you, sir," replied the spinster, "are the drunkest man I ever saw."

"Mebbe so, lady," countered the drunk, "but I'll be okay tomorrow."—*The Staley Journal*.

* * *

The banker asked a man who has trying to borrow money, "How much have you in the way of immediate liquid assets?"

To which the customer cautiously replied, "About a case and a half."—*The Staley Journal*.

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Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

What Air Pressure For Cleaning Looms?

Editor:

At the Fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, a report of the meeting which was printed in your Bulletin of September 30th, stated as Question No. 3, "What method of loom cleaning and lubricating do you use?" Mr. Parker, of Valdosta, Ga., said that he cleans his looms every 24 hours and that he blows them off with 150 pounds air pressure.

We blow our looms off only when a warp runs out, but I have been trying since I read your report to blow off a number of looms every 24 hours. The man who does the cleaning claims that the pressure is too low; we run from 42 to 44 pounds pressure and we thought that high enough. However, after reading that Mr. Parker used 150 pounds, I wondered if our pressure wasn't too low.

I would like to hear more about what air pressure is best for cleaning looms every 24 hours. W. G. F.

The teeth of the clothing do the actual carding, but much depends on the character of the foundation, since if the former are not held with considerable firmness and yet allowed a certain freedom of movement, the best results in carding cannot be obtained. The foundation material must also be such that it will not stretch after it is applied to the card, for if the clothing becomes loose it will rise in places, or as is commonly said, will blister.

The foundation material generally used is a fabric woven from cotton and woolen yarns, although sometimes cotton and linen are employed. The reason the linen is sometimes used is because of its strength and freedom from stretching. The foundation is usually woven three or four ply, in order to obtain the required strength and the thickness that is necessary to secure the teeth. A very good foundation consists of a two-ply woolen fabric inserted between two cotton fabrics, the latter imparting the requisite strength and the former giving a firm but elastic trip on the teeth.

H. H. R.

Wants Beater Speed For Compressed Cotton

Editor:

What is the proper speed for a two-blade beater on 1-1/16 to 1 1/8-inch staple, compressed cotton for combed stock? The setting of the beater is 3/16-inch from feed roll. Also, has a two-blade beater any advantage over a three-blade, and if so, why? "SEEKER."

What Is Proper Way To Put On New Fillet?

Editor:

On a card, what makes the backing or foundation of the fillet rise on the wire and show white spots or streaks? What is the proper way to put on a new fillet? "LEARNER."

Reply

Editor:

The fillet is now applied to cylinders or doffers by means of special winding machines where formerly it was wound on by hand. The grinder, or whoever puts on the new fillet should make himself familiar with the operation of this machine before he attempts to clothe a card.

The fillet should remain in the room where it is to be used for several days before it is applied; otherwise it will have a tendency to expand after being fixed on the cylinder and this will cause it to rise in places.

How To Find Twist Gear?

Editor:

I am now running a 49-tooth twist gear on slubbers, making .50 hank roving with 1 1/8-inch staple cotton. I want to change to 1 3/4-inch cotton and make .54 hank roving, and would like to know if anyone can suggest a method for finding the proper twist gear to use.

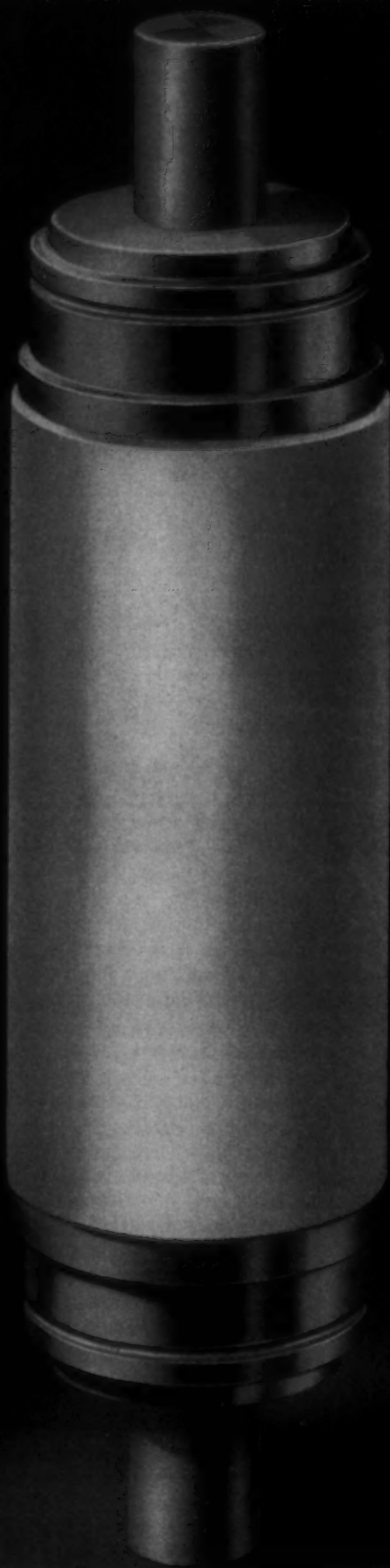
"STAPLE."

Reply

Editor:

In answer to the request of "Staple" for a method of finding the correct twist gear when changing from .50 hank, 1 1/8-inch staple, running a 49-twist gear, to a .54 hank roving, 1 3/4-inch staple, may I suggest as follows: As his present gear is based on a twist multiple suitable for 1 1/8-inch cotton it may be seen that any new gear found by proportion from the old gear will only be correct for this particular staple. If he will find the new twist per inch required, based on a multiple of .7 and divide this figure into his twist constant, the result will prove much more satisfactory. As an example, let us assume a twist constant of 32.85. The new twist per inch is found by multiplying the square root of .54 (.7348) by .7 which gives .514 twist per inch. Then 32.85 divided by .514 will give a new twist gear of 64 teeth.

J. L. DELANY.



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Personal News

Eugene M. Long, with May Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Burlington, N. C., for the past 20 years in an executive capacity, has sold his interest in the company.

Samuel R. Hogg has been transferred from shift foreman in carding to shift foreman in spooling at the Osprey Mill of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

Bernys Shaw has been transferred from shift foreman in spooling to shift foreman of spinning at the Osprey Mill of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga.

James G. Torrens has been appointed as statistician of Cotton-Textile Institute, according to an announcement of Claudius T. Murchison, president. Mr. Torrens has been in the Institute's statistical department more than ten years.

J. A. White, formerly of Shelby, N. C., has assumed the position of plant manager of Slater Mills, at Slater, S. C., succeeding Willys K. Taylor, who has an executive position with Appleton Mills, at Anderson, S. C. Mr. White has been engaged in textile work in Shelby for several years becoming coming to Slater Mills.

C. F. Tourtellot has relinquished his duties with the Brandon Corporation plant at Travelers Rest, S. C., and has accepted a position as assistant treasurer of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, with units at Lowell, Mass., and Huntsville, Ala. His headquarters will be in Boston, Mass. Mr. Tourtellot had been general manager of the branch at Travelers Rest since 1928.

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OBITUARY

PAUL F. HADDOCK

Paul F. Haddock, Southern sales manager for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Co., died at his residence in Charlotte on December 5th.

He was a native of England, where he was born 50 years ago, of a family prominent in the textile business of that country. From early in life he made textiles and allied industries his life's work.



Paul F. Haddock

He came to Charlotte 25 years ago to become associated with A. Klipstein & Co., dyestuff and chemical importers, of which John L. Dabbs, now with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, was Southern manager. He was associated in adminis-

tration of this company's Southern business until 1930, when the company was acquired by the American Cyanamid & Chemical Co., of New York City.

At that time Mr. Haddock was made Southern sales manager of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Co., a position he held until his death.

He had not been active in business for the past year or so on account of his health. However, he maintained an active interest in the business until the last few days.

Funeral services were conducted at the home at 4 p. m. Monday by Dr. Luther Little, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Burial was in Elmwood Cemetery at Charlotte.

Active ballbearers were: C. A. Cochran, Claude B. Suttle, Jr., Hugh Puckett, W. George Thomas, Fred O. Tilson, Victor Shaw.

Honorary pallbearers were: Charles H. Stone, Eugene Driver, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. A. Wylie Moore, A. Luther Brown, of Kannapolis; John L. Dabbs, Tub Palmer, of Miami, Fla.; Arthur C. Goodwin, of Greensboro; Hill Hunter, of Greensboro; John M. Scott, E. M. O'Herron, George B. Crocker, of Gastonia; S. D. Arrowood, H. L. Derby, of New York; A. Scharwachter, of New York; A. Klipstein, of New York; Richard Tufts, of Pinehurst; J. J. McDevitt, H. T. Cosby, H. M. Wade, Arthur Ham, W. E. Thomas, J. V. Pharr, of Concord; Philip Bearden, Jack Bottomley, of Atlanta, Ga.; W. T. McLeod, of Greensboro; George A. Howell, Jr., of Rock Hill; Henry Westall, of Asheville; Don Richardson, Claude F. Williams, of Durham; J. B. Efrid, H. M. Victor, F. Jack Heath, Lee A. Folger, Fred H. White, A. J. Campbell, of New York; J. L. Schroeder, of New York; Cliff Phillips, of Wilmington; Walter R. Roberts, of Pittsburgh; Martin L. Cannon, D. H. McCullough, Fred Hyatt, Ben

Phetteplace, of Greenville, S. C.; W. Gresham Thomas, and Tom H. McKinney.

Mr. Haddock was one of the outstanding members of the old Southern Manufacturers' Club. He was a member of the Charlotte Country Club and of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He was Piedmont Chairman of the latter association in 1935, and for many years was one of the association's leaders.

He was a past president of the Carolinas Amateur Golf Association. He was a participant in a majority of the leading golf tournaments in the South for the last several years. He was a consistent winner of various honors in the tournaments, and his home is decorated with a great number of trophies he won in these events.

November Rayon Yarn Production

Because of a temporary slackening of demand, production of rayon yarn was further curtailed in the United States during November, according to the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

Operations in the industry last month were equal to about 85 per cent of capacity and further curtailment to around 65 per cent of capacity is expected during the current month, based upon trade advices. Individual rates of curtailment vary widely, according to the publication, ranging from a few per cent of capacity in the case of some companies to complete plant shutdown in the case of others.

Deliveries of rayon yarn again showed a drop during November. Shipments last month equaled 252 as measured by the *Organon's* index as compared with 366 for October and a 1936 monthly average of 669. Producers' stocks of yarn, as a result, again increased, amounting to 1.8 months' supply at the close of November compared with 1.1 months' supply at the end of October.

The current temporary curtailment in the industry, coupled with conditions now operating within the industry, may result in a new approach to rayon pricing policy, in the opinion of the *Organon*.

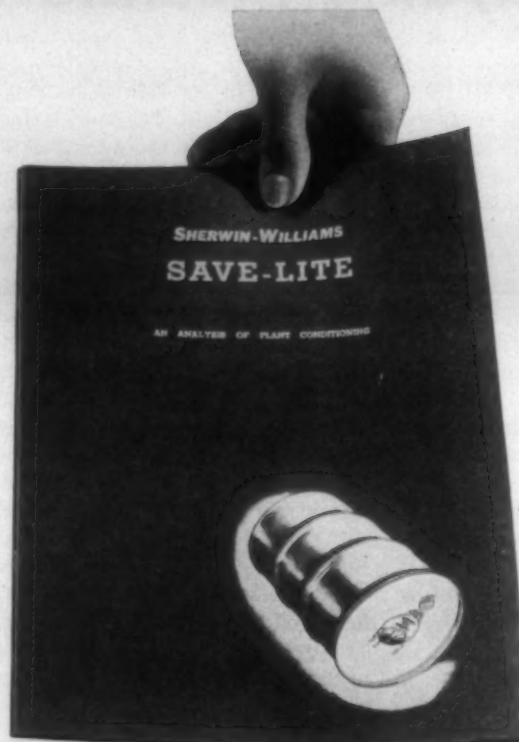
Without reviewing the well-known rapid growth of the rayon yarn industry in the United States, it is pointed out that at least three points stand out as having a bearing on future production:

First, the characteristic growth of new industries such as rayon; second, the very high proportion of total cost represented by fixed costs in the yarn producing division; third, the fact that over recent years, the industry has not made a "normal" profit on investment unless yarn was produced and sold at nearly 100 per cent of capacity.

These three factors, the paper adds, considered together with the future growth of the industry "and that ultimate time when a stabilized demand for rayon yarn will have been reached by the industry, suggest there may have to be a new approach to rayon yarn pricing policy over the next several years.

"Specifically, instead of pricing rayon yarn so low that a normal profit can only be obtained by operating at 100 per cent plant capacity (coupled with demand), it may be necessary for the rayon producer to price his yarn to carry costs and show a profit at, say, 70 per cent, 80 per cent, or some other percentage of his capacity."

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THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT

Dyeing Acetate Rayon Piece Goods*

THE first and most important rule to be observed in any dyeing operation is to begin with a clean fabric. The dyer's job is not the dyeing of sizing materials but of fibers or fabrics which have been freed from such materials by suitable preliminary processes. In acetate rayon dyeing the operation of bleaching does not come into consideration but a desizing treatment is absolutely necessary. If the goods are received for dyeing from one particular source, the manner of sizing is usually known and may even in such cases be suitably modified to suit the dyeing processes. On the other hand it is often the case that the goods are received from a number of different sources and as a consequence the manner of sizing is varied in proportion. It should hardly be possible to detail all the different sizes and combinations thereof which might possibly be used in the manufacture of acetate rayon fabrics but the following types are commonly used. Vegetable sizes, e.g., gum tragacanth; locust bean thickeners and similar vegetable gums. Fatty and waxy bodies, e.g., linseed oil; castor oil; greases, fats, and waxes of various descriptions; starches and flours; glue and gelatine. All of these bodies present individual problems in the manner of their removal and the dyer must know how to deal with each one as it arises.

The manner of the removal of the sizes depends to a large extent upon the fabric to be dealt with, and sizes which may be quite easily removed on one type of fabric may present peculiar difficulties on another. For instance in the present case of acetate rayon, the removal of linseed oil or any fatty matter is complicated by the fact that the use of alkali is out of the question if dyestuffs for acetate rayon are to be used. In viscose rayons such sizes would be easily removed by treatments in soap and soda ash solutions but with cellulose acetate other methods have to be adopted. The reason for this is of course, the danger of saponification of the acetate rayon which would in such a case resist the application of the acetate dyestuffs to the extent of such modification.

It is of the first importance to identify the size in each case before proceeding to desize and the following simple tests will usually suffice. Starch sizes give the usual blue color with iodine the intensity of the color varying in proportion to the amount of starch. Gum tragacanth and similar vegetable bodies give a white voluminous precipitate with lead acetate solution, redissolving on the addition of acetic acid. Gelatine, glue, etc., give a characteristic violet color with Fehling's solution. Fats, waxes, linseed oil, etc., may be distinguished by the use of some of the fat-soluble dyestuffs when the fats, etc., will become colored on immersion in the appropriate solution. When the type of size has been detected the next step is the devising of a suitable means for its removal.

The sizes most easy to deal with in this respect are vegetable gums, e.g., tragacanth, locust bean, etc., gums of all kinds, glue and gelatine. Tragacanth and locust bean sizes may be removed by a thorough wash in cold water while hot water will remove all the others provided the ashing treatments is sufficiently thorough. In many

cases a soaping treatment or the use of some of the sulfonated fatty alcohols may also prove beneficial. Starch sizes do not present any great difficulty in that the use of a diastatic medium will produce the desired effect if used in the usual manner, i.e., a steeping treatment followed by a hot water rinse. Fats of all kinds and linseed oil in various stages of oxidation present the greatest problem to the dyer but even in these cases modern assistants make the task easier. Products with a sulfonated oil basis plus a proportion of an organic solvent, e.g., methylcyclohexanol may be used successfully for this type of work. With linseed oil especially, some product which combines high emulsifying power with good solvent properties is indicated.

When handling fabrics with a crepe construction the goods should always be desized prior to crepeing. It is sometimes advised that desizing and crepeing may be carried out in one bath but the practice is to be depreciated except in the case of very small lots. If attempts are made to desize and crepe in one operation the result will be that the crepeing bath will speedily become overcharged with size residues and so interfere with the desizing, crepeing and dyeing of subsequent lots of goods. It is reasonable to suppose that goods may neither be desized nor creped satisfactorily in a bath which contains an excessive amount of such residues.

Where crepeing and dulling are carried out in one operation in strong soap solutions it is also important that the goods should be freed from excessive soap deposits before dyeing. To ensure this the pieces are well washed after crepeing in solutions of sulfonated fatty alcohols, Calgon or similar compounds. The very nature of crepe fabrics makes for easy retention of soap deposits, etc., and for this reason the final washing should be all the more thorough before proceeding to dye.

Nature of the Dyeing Process

In the case of cellulose acetate the nature of the dyeing process is rather different from the usual conceptions of dyeing processes. Opinion seems to be divided between the "solid solution" theory, and chemical reaction in some measure or other between the fiber and the dyestuff. One point about which there is no doubt is that the cellulose acetate has a definite affinity for certain suitable dyestuffs in a highly dispersed state. So much is this so that dry cellulose acetate placed in contact with dry acetate dyestuff powder will in due course absorb some of the latter in the local areas in contact with the dyestuff. On examination it will be found that the colored fibers have been "dye" in exactly the same way and to the same extent (locally) as fibers dyed by ordinary methods. It has also been found that a stage of equilibrium is reached between the amount of dyestuff in the dyebath and on the fiber and that the ratio thereof has a value dependent upon time, temperature and composition of the dyebath. It is one of the essential features of the dyeing of acetate rayon that the dyestuff must be in a very highly dispersed condition otherwise the reaction between the dyestuff and the fiber which has just been outlined cannot take

*Silk Journal and Rayon World.

place. The dispersion of the dyestuff throughout the body of the rayon fibers is such that cross sections of the fibers have been obtained which reveal the fact that a perfectly homogeneous relationship has been established between the dyestuff and the fiber.

Dyestuffs are marketed in two forms, namely, powders and pastes. In both cases, however, the dispersion is such that there is usually no difficulty in preparing the dyebaths. In the case of the powder brands all that is required is the pasting of the powders with a small amount of water and subsequent dilution to a volume suitable for addition to the dyebath. In some cases it is recommended to carry out the dyeing process without any additions other than the dyestuff while in other cases the use of turkey-red oil, sulfonated fatty alcohols, soap flakes and similar bodies are advised in order to aid dispersion. The paste brands are merely diluted with water and sieved into the dyepath. This latter precaution should be taken with all dyestuff dispersions whether from powder or paste brands, in case of accidents.

When dyeing with mixtures it will often happen that the separate dyestuffs which compose the mixture may exhibit considerable differences in the mobility of their dispersion. This difference is often accelerated by high temperatures and the consequence is uneven dyeing or differences in shade when producing repeats, unless the conditions are very carefully controlled. It should also be remembered that cellulose acetate is only capable of holding a certain amount of dyestuff in the true dispersion phase which exhibits the pure tone and depth of the desired shade. If this point should be over-reached then a flattening of the shade will result as often happens when attempting to dye very deep shades beyond the capacity of the fiber to cope with the dyestuff. Stripping of the dye is as a rule the only remedy for such a state of affairs.

Methods of Dyeing

In connection with the method to be adopted in production the dyed shades on any particular class of fabric much will depend upon the nature and construction of the said fabric. One of the greatest difficulties which is

encountered in the processing of cellulose acetate is the fact that it is very liable to the fault of creasing as the result of careless handling. The principal reason for this is the nature of the fibers. It is well known that the cellulose acetate fibers under certain conditions are very pliable and easily "set." The conditions which most readily favor the fault of creasing are therefore those in which the fibers are most liable to be creased at high temperatures and suddenly cooled before sufficient time for adjustment of the fibers to the new conditions has been allowed. In such cases as for instance the sudden immersion of fabrics from the hot dye liquors into cold rinsing baths. In the hot liquors the fibers are very pliable and the sudden immersion into cold liquors is akin to the sudden cooling of warm wax which under such conditions will retain the form it had taken on in the warm state. For this reason therefore, acetate rayons should never be cooled suddenly in this fashion but rinsing-off should take place in warm water. Cold rinsing is never necessary, neither is it desirable in consequence of this fact.

When treating lustrous materials, e.g., twills, taffetas, etc., tensionless dyeing on the jig may be carried out although the actual dyeing process is very slow. When dyeing deep shades in this way, periods of twenty-four hours dyeing before the shade is fully developed have not been unknown. The danger of the creasing of such materials is so great that nothing else but an open width treatment is safe. On the other hand there are types of fabrics which may only be processed safely in the rope form, namely, crepe constructions. The danger here is of distortion or loss of the crepe effect under the influences of even a very small amount of tension in the open width. Dyeing in such cases is carried out in elliptical winch becks with peg-rails so that the fabric is circulating constantly in the dye liquor while yet the greater part of it is immersed. By this method the process of dyeing is considerably hastened and very level shades are produced. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that cold rising, etc., has also to be avoided in the case of

(Continued on Page 25)

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Concord Centennial

CONCORD, N. C., is this week celebrating its Centennial and we wish to add a word to the many things which are being said about that fine and progressive city.

Concord and its citizens have had a big part in the development of the textile industry of the South.

It was there that Capt. J. M. Odell established the Odell Manufacturing Company, which was for many years one of the South's most efficiently operated and most successful cotton mills. In that plant many mill men received their early training in cotton manufacturing and went forth to achievements in other towns and other sections. Notable among them was Sam F. Patterson, who established the three large textile mills at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

It was at Concord, N. C., that, as a young farm boy, J. W. Cannon came to clerk in a mercantile establishment, and catching a vision of opportunity, induced friends to assist him in building a 3,000-spindle mill.

By reason of the sheer ability of its organizer and by his fine merchandising, for J. W. Cannon was probably the greatest merchant the South has produced, the 3,000-spindle mill grew and grew until at J. W. Cannon's death, he was operating more than 600,000 spindles and he was the greatest towel manufacturer in the world.

The citizens of Concord, N. C., both of yesterday and of today, have done their part toward the development of the South, and as they celebrate their centennial we take pleasure in paying tribute.

Paul F. Haddock

THE death of Paul F. Haddock, Southern sales manager for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., last Sunday, removed one of the most popular figures connected with the textile industry of the South.

Paul Haddock made friends because he was friendly and people liked him because he liked people.

He was a fine salesman and an expert dyer, but he did not confine his activities to his business. He was a good citizen of his community and of the South and he was always ready and willing to do his part in any worthy movement. He was an ardent sportsman and for many years ranked as a top notch golfer.

Paul Haddock was born in England but during his twenty-five years in the South so identified himself with this section that he became one of our best known and most popular citizens, and he will be greatly missed.

An Attack Upon Freedom of the Press

THE National Labor Relations Board, that organization which, because of its utter disregard for equity and justice, has become eligible for the contempt of all decent citizens, has now made an attack upon one of the most valued of our liberties, freedom of the press.

Becoming irked at the criticisms of Hartley W. Barclay, editor of "Mill and Factory," they ordered him to appear before them and disclose his sources of information, together with his editorial records and notes.

Editor Barclay refused to obey the order and describe the hearing as a "colossal burlesque staged with taxpayers' money."

To his statement we add the assertion that because of its disregard for justice and fair play the National Labor Relations Board is the most contemptible organization which has existed, officially, in the United States since the time of our Declaration of Independence.

If they could kill "freedom of the press," as they have attempted, nothing short of a revolution would restore the liberties of our people.

Even William Green, president of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, expresses his contempt when he says:

Labor, industry and the public are fed up with Federal boards. We have had extremely disappointing and disillusioning experiences with the National Labor Relations Board.

Banks Express Optimism

WE do not know whether or not the bankers are sincerely optimistic or feel that it is a good policy to express optimism, but in reply to a questionnaire sent out by the Metropolitan Trust Company of Chicago, a majority of the executives of 125 of the most important banks in 44 States, and having deposits or more than \$12,000,000,000, predicted that the current slump in American business will run its course for four months or more and will not develop into another major depression.

The replies indicated that the bankers believe an upturn in business is dependent upon a demonstrated change in attitude on the part of the administration toward business.

Ranking first among recovery measures suggested, bankers said, was repeal of the undistributed earnings tax; next balancing of the budget; third, lowering of taxes on capital gains; fourth, increase in rail rates to provide reasonable return on investment, and fifth, encouragement to utilities to promote expansion.

The executive of a big bank in the South said, in his reply to the questionnaire:

Our principal reason for believing the current recession in business is not to assume the characteristics of a general major depression is that none of the monetary influences exist today which have usually existed prior to previous major depressions.

Bank reserves, excess reserves and other banking funds for lending at current low rates of interest are at a high point and there is apparently a plethora of funds for building and other legitimate uses at exceptionally reasonable rates. There has been no serious over-expansion of credit and there should, therefore, be no corresponding disastrous contraction. We feel rather that the slump is largely due to the reaction from an over-anticipation of business inflation and to the failure of expected building activity to fully develop.

Sponsors of Wages and Hours Bill

THE *Hartford (Conn.) Courant* very well says:

If Congress thought that there was any real demand for a Federal wages and hours law, its members doubtless would show their customary responsiveness. It puzzles them to know who, aside from the President and his little group of economic planners, really wants such a law. Most employees are sensible enough to realize that it would throw out of work great numbers of persons not capable of earning the minimum of 40 cents an hour, and

the better paid workers do not want to subject their earnings to Federal regulation. Labor union leaders properly feel that by bringing wages and hours under Federal control their own sphere of influence would be greatly lessened and that there would be a shrinkage in union membership. Agricultural interests are opposed because of the likelihood that they would have to pay higher prices for all industrial products, and for the same reason consumers generally are opposed. Employers can see in the measure only increased costs and prices, which shrink sales, diminish production and force the discharge of employees. They also see in it an opportunity for the Federal Government to find an excuse for the further regimenting of business.

Hillman Goes To Florida

WE quote the following from a New York paper:

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and leader of the CIO drive in textiles and the retail field, left at 10:30 a. m. for Miami. Mr. Hillman left from the Pennsylvania station, accompanied by Mrs. Hillman and his daughter, Selma, who will remain with him for the duration of his stay. Those who came to say good-bye were Jacob S. Potofsky, assistant Amalgamated president; Hyman Blumberg and Abraham Chatham, ACW General Executive Board members.

During his absence from union activities, his duties in the men's clothing field will be assumed by Mr. Potofsky; in the textile field by Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and, in the retail field, by Samuel Wolchok, president of the United States Retail Employees of America.

It is a fine thing to have enough money to spend a long vacation at an expensive hotel in Miami, Florida, but that is a product of the labor racket. The Southern cotton mill operatives who contribute part of each week's pay to the C. I. O. have helped pay for the Florida trip.

Probably Jacob S. Potofsky and the other foreign born labor racketeers may be able to get some Florida sunshine after Sidney Hillman, also foreign born, returns.

Henry Ford Sees Slump as Temporary

IN an interview on November 24th Henry Ford said:

No one need look at next year with any uncertainty. The present slow-down is not a set-back; it's the pause before another climb. Two things helped to bring it on just now and one of them was the uncertainty of business regarding political interference, but Congress is taking care of that. The other was the stock market fluctuation.

Everybody knows the stock market has no permanent effect on business, but it does have an effect on the state of mind of the American business man who plays the market. He often mistakes his personal depression for a business depression. The stock market has no more real effect on American business than the results of a dog race in California.



Like the well-known duck's back, your hosiery or piece goods repel water after a Laurel Splashproof treatment—the new splashproof, water-proof and non-coating finish which adds the extra life and service your trade demands.

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Double Duty Travelers

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Manufactured only by the

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"PRECISION" BOBBINS
Uniform in Quality—Size—Finish
Truly a Better Bobbin—Let Us PROVE It!

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D. C. RAGAN, High Point, N. C.

**NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN &
SHUTTLE CO.**

Nashua, N. H.

Mill News Items

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Hudson Silk Hosiery Company distributed \$47,000 in Christmas savings money to its employees, according to announcement made by F. Seifart, president of the company. Between 1,000 and 1,100 employees have been saving money in this fund through the year.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May Hosiery Mills, Inc., report net income of \$450,160 for the year ended August 31, 1937, after all charges including \$9,951 surtax on undistributed profits. The net compares with \$338,725 for last year. Earnings are equal to \$4.06 on 80,000 shares Class A common stock after preferred dividends, which compares with \$2.63 a share last year.

DENTON, N. C.—The Thornton Knitting Mills, a subsidiary of the Maurice Mills of Thomasville, N. C., are scheduled to get into its newly constructed building soon. The new building, which has been under construction for some time, is said to be modern in every respect.

Seventy-five operatives will constitute the initial payroll, it is stated.

ALICEVILLE, ALA.—New spindles and cards have been installed in the local unit of the Alabama Mills Company. This new machinery was installed in an addition which was constructed at the local unit of the company for this purpose. By the installation of the new machinery, the spindles have been increased from 11,440 to 15,600, and the cards have been increased from 33 to 49.

UNION, S. C.—Ground was broken for a new hosiery mill in Union.

The building will be ultra modern, mostly of building glass and brick. The walls will be mostly of glass with brick panels. The frame will be of indestructible steel and the ventilating for all seasons will be as perfect as science can make it.

The boiler room and the office will be modernly equipped also. Every comfort for employer and employee, and for visitors as well, will be used in this new structure.

The main part of the mill will be 80 by 60 feet. All floors will be hardwood. The machinery is being bought now. About 50 or 60 people will be employed at first. The workers will be trained workers who live right here in the town. Some have had 40 years of training in this special type of work.

The initial capital is \$25,000. The mill will manufacture half hose at present. Probably later full hose may be added. The initial number of machines is to be 50.

The organizers hope to produce 1,500 dozen hose per week, the first week and if need be as high as 4,500 dozen per week may be made.

The superintendent of the mill will be Lewis Hines of this city, who has been overseer of the knitting department of excelsior Mill for the past 24 years. Excelsior manufactures sheeting and full-fashioned hose.

The organizers of this new enterprise are: W. M. Bradburn, R. P. Klough and Harry M. Arthur.

Mill News Items

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.—A new industry for Demopolis has been assured through organization of a company to manufacture hosiery, according to Capt. T. C. Reid, Chamber of Commerce secretary. A building has been leased and installation of machinery is expected shortly.

First output will consist of men's rayon hose. A. E. Harger, who comes here from Meridian, will be superintendent.

SILER CITY, N. C.—O. B. Reitzel, mayor of Siler City, a town 30 miles southeast of Greensboro, announces that Mock-Judson-Voehringer, Inc., has committed itself to opening a mill here in a building to be erected on leased property.

The building, to be 110 by 210 feet, will cost \$40,000 and the machinery for making full-fashioned hosiery will cost \$200,000. Employment will be given 200 or more persons.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Best Manufacturing Company, organized by Eastern capital to throw silk yarn for hosiery manufacturers and similar mills, has completed plans for \$150,000 plant and submitted specifications to contractors. The plant will be located at the end of Oak street on a 17-acre plot recently purchased by the company. It will consist of a \$50,000 mill building, together with \$100,000 new equipment, and will give employment to around 300 persons.

KINGSVILLE, TEX.—As a part of an expansion program of the Houston Cotton Mills of Houston, Tex., the Kingsville Cotton Mill here has been leased by the Houston concern and put into operations, increasing the production of the Houston Cotton Mills approximately 40 per cent.

The Kingsville Cotton Mill had been idle for about two years, prior to being taken over by the Houston Cotton Mills.

The Houston Cotton Mills are engaged in the manufacture of cotton twines.

ATHENS, GA.—Eleven hosiery machines have been installed in the local unit of the Rodgers Hosiery Mills. This new equipment represents a cost of approximately 11,000 each.

When this new machinery is ready to all be put into operation, 50 additional operatives will be added to the payroll, it is announced here.

The Rodgers Hosiery Mills opened the local unit several months ago and have been gradually expanding until more than 200 operatives are now on the payroll.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Machinery used in the weaving plant of Burlington Mills, Inc., at Reidsville, where operations were ceased about three months ago, is being transferred to six other plants in North Carolina and Virginia, according to J. Spencer Love, president of the company.

Approximately 200 people were employed at the plant when operations were discontinued due to the inadequacy of the building for heavy weaving plant operations. Future plans call for the possible establishment there of a lighter type of manufacturing, Mr. Love said.



- 25 Vim Leather Gill Box Aprons.
- 33 ft., Medium Double VIM TRED Leather Belting, 2½".
- 280 ft., Medium VIM TRED Leather Belting, ¾".
- 254¾ ft., Medium Double VIM TRED Leather Belting, 2½".
- 263 ft., Medium VIM TRED Leather Belting, ¾".
- 100 ft., Medium Single VIM TRED Leather Belting, 1½".
- 100 ft., Heavy Single VIM TRED Leather Belting, 2".
- 6 VIM Leather Aprons, No. 8 gauge.
- 12 VIM Leather Combing Aprons, No. 9 gauge.
- 12 VIM Leather Combing Aprons, No. 8 gauge.
- 340¾ ft., Medium VIM TRED Leather Belting, ¾".
- 25 VIM Leather Gill Box Aprons, No. 10 gauge.
- 5 VIM Leather Gill Box Aprons, No. 9 gauge.

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REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH



THE SNAPPFORM

Nopco Donates Building Site

Cedartown, Ga.—Donation of a building site for a pumping station to service the proposed new trunk line sewer system of the municipal sewerage disposal plant was announced by C. P. Gulick, president of the National Oil Products Company, Cedartown's newest industry.

The pumping station site donated by the National Oil Products Company is on the property of the plant near the city limits. The sewer trunk line will be two miles long.

National Oil Products Company opened the Cedartown plant in May as a center for Southern operations. The main plant is in Harrison, N. J.

Textile Chemists Elect Alban Eavenson

The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held in New York City December 3rd and 4th, attracted over 1,000 members and their guests from all over the country.

More than a score of the larger and better known textile manufacturers were among the exhibitors. Hundreds of examples of the latest colors, designs and finishes in fabrics having a wide range of uses were exhibited, affording a comprehensive insight into the scope of chemistry in modern practice in textile and allied lines.

Officers elected at the meeting were: Alban Eavenson, chairman of the board of Eavenson & Levering, Camden, N. J.; Duncan Ferguson, general manager of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., first vice-president; Arthur R. Thompson, Jr., of Ciba Co., Inc., second vice-president; Harold C. Chapin, secretary of the Lowell Textile School, secretary, and William R. Moorehouse, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., treasurer.

Councillors-at-large elected were: Dr. Harold De Witt Smith, of the A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., New York, and Walter M. Scott, of Gustavus J. Esselin, Inc., Boston.

In addition to the address of William S. Cady, retiring president, there were a number of important papers read at the meeting.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—U. S. District Court has deferred until January 3rd a decision on the petition of Huntley-Jackson Company, High Point hosiery manufacturers, for a reorganization of its business under Section 77-B of the bankruptcy laws.

Herbert Falk, attorney for a majority of the creditors and stockholders, declared they are inclined to favor a reorganization plan which will continue the present management in force and will provide an orderly liquidation of the firm's debts. Schedules were filed showing assets of over \$90,000 and liabilities some \$4,500 less.

The present management will continue in charge, in skeleton form, pending the January 3rd hearing and will sell stock of hosiery on hand for funds to apply against labor claims of some \$5,300 by workers at the mill. B. F. Huntley, Winston-Salem, is president of the firm.

WINCHESTER, VA.—Representing an expenditure of approximately \$30,000, the Winchester Woolen Co., Inc., has announced plans for the construction of a new power house for the mill.

Crown Hosiery Mills
Celebrating 25th
Anniversary Jan. 1st

Crown Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C., will celebrate its 25th anniversary January 1st under the management of its founder and president, Gurney Harris Kearns, who is now in his 65th year.

From the small plant founded in 1913 by Mr. Kearns, with 50 employees and 50 machines, the business has grown steadily to its present total of 300 workers and 600 machines. Its original three styles have been expanded to 40. When the mill was established there was one other plant in the town. Today High Point is a leading hosiery center of the South.

The earliest products made by the mill were cotton numbers with a sewed toe and sewed hem, a feature that has disappeared. The line now consists of a range of men's and women's popular priced hosiery of cotton, lisle, rayon, acetate and silk.

With the founder is associated his son, Amos Ragan Kearns, who at 32 is the secretary and treasurer, having been connected with the company for 11 years. The vice-president and assistant treasurer, as well as superintendent of the plant, is Charles Leslie Kearns, a younger son who has been with the firm eight years.

Frank Kearns, a nephew of the founder, maintains the New York office for the chain store trade. Standard Hosiery Mills Sales Corporation is the exclusive selling agency for the wholesale trade.

Velvet Can Now Be
"Crush-Proofed"

Velvet will shortly appear in new crush-proof form. Winfield W. Heckert of Ardentown, Del., to whom a patent was granted, has found that dipping velvet in formaldehyde by a special process makes the velvet fibers resistant to crushing. The du Pont Company has taken over the commercial application of the process. Formaldehyde-treated velvets retain their shape perfectly, Heckert claims, when crushed for hours under heavy weights exerting a pressure equal to that exerted by the average person sitting in a chair.

In the processing, velvet is dipped into a 20 per cent solution of formaldehyde in the presence of a catalyst. It is then dried at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. Ammonia removes the sharp odor of the formaldehyde.—*Exchange.*

Just what is there to this talk about the High Cost of Florida Vacations?

... You Can Spend a Young Fortune Wherever You Go Or You Can Enjoy the Best in Florida at Sensible Costs.

WHEN FIGURING your winter vacation budget, do you argue with yourself: "If I go to a cheaper hotel, I'll have more to spend for the rest of my vacation"?

EXPERIENCE and your better judgement, however, will teach you that *the best costs less*, if you know **HOW** to buy a winter vacation.

TO SHOW YOU HOW to buy a winter vacation in Florida, two of America's greatest resort hotels have extended their guest service almost to your door. If you are in New York or Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia or Washington, they will send personal representatives—well informed, courteous—to your home or office, to give you the benefit of accurate knowledge about Florida in general; facts and figures to help you plan your winter holiday, whether it be a full season or a few days. This service will entail no obligation on your part.

THESE HOTELS are the **RONEY PLAZA**, America's finest oceanfront hotel, Miami Beach, and the **MIAMI BILTMORE**, center of the wintertime world, Coral Gables (Miami).

WE WANT YOU who are planning to enjoy some Florida sunshine and fun this winter to *know at first-hand* how you can live luxuriously, enjoy all the pleasures and actually save money on your expenses! We want to show you what extraordinary economies, privileges

and facilities—embracing a complete vacation, as well as living accommodations—these hotels include in their amazing policy of guest entertainment *without extra charge.*

FOR EXAMPLE, as a guest of one of these hotels, you enjoy free transportation to all of the resort activities in the Miami playground—a private fleet of aerocars, modern auto lounge cars. On any vacation the cost of just going places—taxi, sightseeing and other local fares—is a tremendous drain on your vacation budget. Research shows this one service alone can *save you one-third* of your vacation costs.

BUT THERE are many other economies than this, to enhance the value of your vacation. We would like to tell you personally about them... about the exclusive play privileges you can enjoy only at the Roney Plaza and the Miami Biltmore... about the extra pleasures and services you will enjoy without added expense. All this information, together with other valuable "pointers" about vacationing in Florida, we can tell you either in a few minutes interview (if you are within calling distance of our northern offices) or in a personal letter, answering your individual questions.

PLEASE write, wire or phone us.

● Our New York office is at 551 Fifth Avenue, Room 712, telephone MUrray Hill 2-0521. In Chicago: 120 S. La Salle Street, Room 1265, telephone FRAnklin 4645.

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Tensile
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PATENT SOLID ROUND, TWISTED ROUND

Made in a variety of sizes to fulfill every textile need. The scientific tanning of choice center hides is your assurance Charlotte Round Belting will deliver greater power efficiency and for a longer period.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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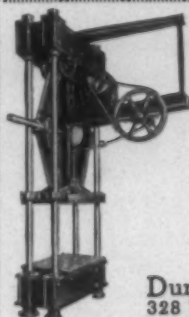
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Mill News Items

ABERDEEN, MISS.—The Aberdeen garment factory, closed down for the past two months, resumed operations December 6th. The local plant, a branch of the factory at Columbus, Miss., was forced to suspend operations because of lack of orders, it was announced here. When operating on a normal schedule, the Aberdeen factory employs about 150 women and girls.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—At the Charlottesville Woolen Mills work has gotten well under way on extensions and improvements in the mills. This improvement program includes an expansion in the dyeing department, the power house at the mill will be enlarged and additional facilities will be installed, including a 220-horsepower high-pressure water-tube boiler unit. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of uniform cloths, using 2,520 spindles and a battery of 52 looms.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Borden Mills' plant at Kingsport will temporarily shut down December 11th, George H. Hughes, superintendent, notified employees.

His notice said: "Due to large stocks of cloth on hand throughout the country, and the impossibility of selling any goods, the mill will close for at least a two-weeks' period at the close of the third shift Saturday morning, December 11th."

FORK SHOALS, S. C.—The Virginia Manufacturing Company of Fork Shoals, President George H. Anderson said, is engaged in a machinery revision program costing in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

Four new roving machines and long-draft spinning equipment are being installed. Under the arrangement 4,400 new spindles will replace 5,200 old-style spindles.

Approximately 100 persons are normally employed at the spinning plant, which manufactures yarn and is capitalized at \$75,000.

No changes are being made in the mill building itself.

Other company officers are J. L. Shields, secretary, and E. S. Trammell, superintendent.

NEWTON, N. C.—The Newton Knitting Mills, a newly established hosiery manufacturing concern for Newton, has gotten well into operations. This new plant is under the ownership and management of Horace J. Isenhour, business man of Newton and Conover.

The initial equipment consists of 30 knitting machines, eight ribbers and seven loopers, and the new company is housed in a building located between Newton and Conover. The building has been extensively remodeled and made into a modern mill building.

Thirty-six operatives will constitute the initial payroll of the new company, with a possibility that a number of additional ones will be added in the near future.

Mr. Isenhour, owner of the mill, will be general manager. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Catawba Ice & Fuel Co., which offices he will continue to hold in addition to his new duties.

Dyeing Acetate Rayon Piece Goods

(Continued from Page 17)

crepe constructions.

In the case of lustrous fabrics it is important to control the temperature so that it does not exceed 185° F., otherwise loss of luster may occur. In the presence of soap the dyeing temperature should not exceed 170° F. When dyeing dulled crepes, however, neither of these precautions need be observed. In fact the presence of soap in the dyebath at high temperatures may in such cases prove beneficial in correcting any tendency to reluster.

For light and medium shades dyeing should commence hot about 120-140° F. and be slowly raised to 185° F. continuing at this temperature for 1-2 hours or more as required. In the case of deep shades, dyeing should commence at 185° F. and proceed thus until the dyeing is complete.

The slow rate of dyeing may also be accounted for by the fact that cellulose acetate is notoriously difficult to wetout. While it is understood that the dyeing process is not one of absorption in the ordinary way yet the fact remains that the dyestuff dispersion is contained in an aqueous medium and permeation of the fabric is the means used to bring the dyestuff particles into contact with the individual fibers. It is also known that wetting-out depends largely upon the number of hydroxyl (OH) groups present in the fiber and cellulose acetate is very deficient in this respect. Cellulose acetate consists principally of di-acetate with a small amount of tri-acetate. The di-acetate contains one hydroxyl (OH) group, the tri-acetate none, while regenerated rayon contains three hydroxyl groups. This accounts for the difference in wetting-out properties and provides a reason for the use of a good wetting-out agent which in addition to acting as dyeing assistant will minimize the risk of creasing.

Correction Concerning Lanital Production

According to a letter from Abbe B. Epstein, of Meyer & Marks Yarn Co., Inc., the announcement that Snia Viscosa had halted the production of Lanital was incorrect. He says "That Lanital has not only not been suspended, but production of more than 25,000 pounds a day, seven days a week, is at present being carried on and with continuous technical advances."

"The Italian production of Lanital is contracted for throughout the whole of next year. In foreign countries, installations for the production of Lanital are actively being carried on, and demands for the granting of manufacturing rights coming from foreign countries continue insistently."

An Irishman had been thrown over a fence by an enraged bull. He had just recovered when he noticed the bull pawing the ground and furiously tossing his head.

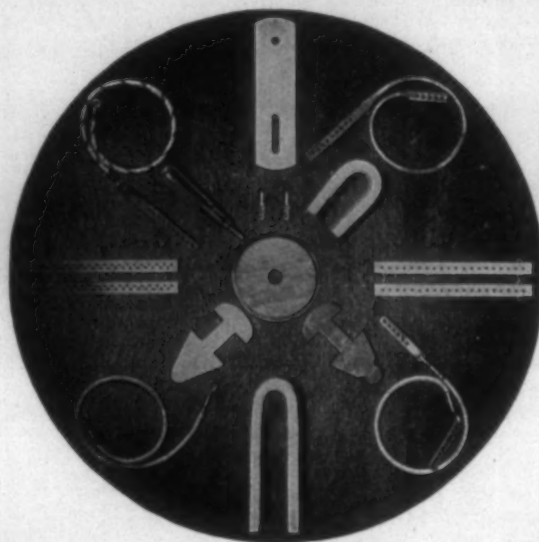
"If it wasn't for your bowing and scraping," said Mike, "I'd think yez threw me over on purpose."—*Avondale Sun*.

* * *

"A Columbia professor now opines that the sum of the parts may be greater than the whole."

"He must have tried to put olives back into a bottle."

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Raw Hide Loom Pickers

From

Hand Looms—over 100 years ago

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New Automatic High Speed Looms

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FOR SALE—One 200 H.P. McIntosh Seymour Diesel Engine complete with 120 kw. generator set. One 85 H.P. Cooper Bessemer Diesel Engine with generator and exciter with V belts. Both engines guaranteed in excellent condition and running at present. For further information write to East Coast Eng. & Equip. Co., Main Office, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Upland Cotton

Staple Shorter

Washington.—The cotton quality report released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that the upland cotton ginned to November 1st was lower in grade and shorter in staple, on the average, than cotton ginned to the same date last year.

Ginnings to November 1st, according to the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 13,164,312 bales, including 5,347 bales of American-Egyptian and 3,197 bales of Sea Island cotton. These ginnings of 13,164,312 bales represent 72 per cent of the estimated 1937 crop.

Of the American upland cotton, about 22 per cent was white strict middling and above; 33 per cent, white middling, and 26 per cent white strict low middling and below. Spotted grades constituted 19 per cent of the ginnings of upland cotton.

Of the upland cotton ginned to November 1st, 9 per cent was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in staple; 57 per cent ranged from $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to $\frac{31}{32}$ -inch in staple; 29 per cent ranged from 1-inch to $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches in staple; and 5 per cent was $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches and longer. Of the upland cotton ginned to November 1st, 89 per cent was of tenderable grades and staples.

Spun Rayon Flannel Has Quick Success In Blouse Field

Spun rayon flannel, one of the newest of the spun rayon fabrics in the market for the resort season, is reported to have been taken up readily by the blouse and skirt trade. Blouse manufacturers are making up tailored blouses of this washable spun rayon fabric, offering them for resort and early spring wear, using pastel tints.

In the fabric market, the spun rayon flannel is regarded as a good item with which to recapture the blouse business done on tailored rayon jerseys at the better price point of \$7.95.

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Clark Publishing Co.	35	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	25
Clinton Co.	14	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	-S-	
Curran & Barry	28	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Cutler Co., Roger W.	—	Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	—
-D-		Schachner Belting Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	14	Seydel Chemical Co.	29
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Sherwin-Williams Co.	15
Denison Mfg. Co.	22	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dickson & Co., R. S.	24	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	29	Solvay Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Doherty Florida Hotels	23	Sonoco Products	—
Drake Corp.	—	Southern Ry.	27
Draper Corporation	Front Cover	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Dronfield Bros.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	24	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co.	28
-E-		Swan-Finch Oil Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	-T-	
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Enka, American	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
-F-		Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	Back Cover
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	-U-	
Franklin Machine Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
-G-		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	28	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	-V-	
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	2	Viscose Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	9	-W-	
Greenville Belting Co.	27	WAK, Inc.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
-H-		Wellington, Sears Co.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Harding & Heal	22	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Hart Products Corp.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	25	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	21		
Houghton Wool Co.	—		
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		

Classified Department

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Calling on textile mills, to handle as a side line, pickers and special textile strapping, excellent quality; commission basis. Address "Quality," care Textile Bulletin.

Saco-Lowell Net in Nine Months \$750,000

Boston.—Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturer of textile machinery, showed a net profit, as of September 30, 1937, of more than \$750,000, after all charges and taxes except undistributed profits tax, which is estimated at \$107,000. These figures are based on an unaudited report of estimated inventory adjustment for the nine months. The first five months of this year showed a reported profit of \$395,429, after all charges except undistributed profits tax.

As of September 30th, current assets were \$4,706,399 and current liabilities were \$3,175,870 before allowance of undistributed profit tax.

Flames Destroy 3,000 Cotton Bales

Clarksdale, Miss.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 bales of cotton valued at approximately \$100,000 were destroyed by fire recently at the Planters Manufacturing Company here.

The blaze was confined to the linters shed. The oil mill, one of the largest in the State, was not damaged. Origin of the fire was not known.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering Milliken & Co.

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CURRAN & BARRY

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New York, N. Y.

Domestic

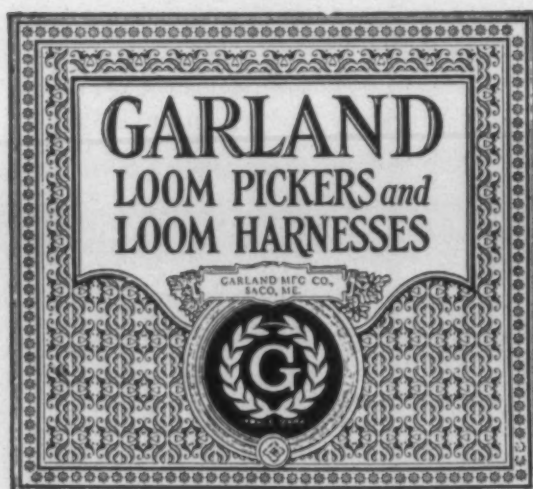
Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton goods markets this week was lifeless. Sales amounted to a small percentage of the week's production.

Print cloths sold in small volume at lower prices and sheetings were in spotty demand with values easier. Demand for the heavier industrial goods was low and prices drifted downward. Combed goods mills operated at less than 40 per cent of capacity but prices were rather firm.

Finished goods showed a trifling improvement. Percale markets were unsettled by declines in gray goods. Sheets and pillow cases sold in slightly better volume as stores covered needs for January sales. Towels were reduced about 10 per cent by leading producers. Work clothing fabrics prices were nominal. Wash goods lines generally sold in occasional fill-in lots.

Sellers who approached converters found them absorbed in moving out stocks of finished goods and not interested in offering goods and not interested in offerings right at the moment. A number, however, let it be known that they will be in the market shortly for goods to be delivered during the first quarter of next year. Indications are that converters of fabrics for apparel purposes will be the chief buyers of gray goods in the next six to eight weeks since sales for industrial uses have sagged since chemical, boot and shoe and motor car factories have started to curtail production.

Handlers of osnaburgs reported that business continues fair and that mills are shipping out goods daily. Orders for first quarter delivery are being received, but few top 25,000 yards. Sellers attribute the sales improvement in this division to the fact that buyers did not cover on them so far ahead when the boon was on with the result that stocks are light in both mills' and distributors' hands.

Mills specializing drills are reported to have cut down production substantially in the past few weeks. Sales to the shoe trade and other users have been light, but are expected to improve shortly. Second hand trading in drills has subsided to a large extent.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	35 $\frac{3}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	43 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims, 28-in.	12
Brown sheetings, standard	95 $\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	101 $\frac{1}{2}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There have been reported scattered sales of small lots of ordinary quality carded yarns at prices from one-half to one cent below the published lists, but leading sources state that they are not trading down and intimate that the amount of yarn available at the lowest rates is limited, coming chiefly from yarn mills and others whose main aim is to clear their stocks in certain numbers and get some cash.

It is feared that the extremely low prices asked by some buyers is the result of some mills placing business at a lower than cost figure in order to avoid cancellation by the buyers on orders placed at a more favorable level. The placing of such business has the tendency to force the market to fictitiously low levels.

Ordinary quality carded weaving and knitting yarns have undergone deflation, but some suppliers offer the comment that despite drastic price adjustment, consumers seem unlikely to regard new commitments as safe unless they are convinced that cotton will not sink to a new low level.

Better grade carded and combed peeler yarns have lately shown more firmness than is disclosed in carded sorts, because spinners specializing in quality yarn do not have the leeway in cotton costs that the carded yarn mills have who spin ordinary carded.

There is still some uncertainty as to the effect the proposed wage and hour bill might have on the yarn markets should it be enacted into law at this session of Congress. Buyers might be inclined to place business for delivery before it could go into effect, because it is the general consensus of opinion that yarn prices will be forced to go up if the bill is passed.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
20s	21
26s	23½
30s	25½
36s	28
40s	30

Southern Single Warps

10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
26s	23½
30s	25½
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
16s	20½
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	26
36s	29
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
14s	20½
16s	20½
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	25
40s	30

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	21
16s	21½
20s	22
30s	27

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
14s	20½
16s	21
20s	21½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s, 2-ply	16
16s, 2-ply	18
20s, 2-ply	19½
30s, 2-ply	24

Southern Frame Cones

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
22s	21
24s	22
26s	23
28s	24
30s	25



1937 Body 1890 FINISH

Do Your Packages LACK

The Same Co-ordination?

The 1937 figure is the same as always, though the dress may be different. Your product may be of the same quality as ever, but your package may be out-dated in appearance and the public may not realize the true worth of what's inside.

Give your packaging the proper co-ordination of quality plus modern dress. And if you will adopt a distinctive style of color and design

it will actually increase sales. Especially if you have several products, should the packages all be co-ordinated for identity, and advertising of each other.

May we make some "Co-ordinated Packaging" suggestions? No obligation!

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Established 1904

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Alexander W. Anderson



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

GREER, S. C.

Victor-Monaghan Mills—Greer Plant

There have been many changes in many ways here at Victor. I missed our good friend, F. L. Still, who had been superintendent here around twelve years, but resigned some time ago to take a much needed rest. He has a beautiful home on Pine Mountain, not far from Greenville, though this scribe has not seen it yet.

Was glad to find genial D. A. Stansell on the job as superintendent. He was not a stranger, as I had visited him while he was superintendent of the silk mill at Mooresville, N. C., a position he left to accept the one at Victor. He is a brother to Superintendent C. F. Stansell, of Monaghan Mill, Greenville.

And what a surprise to find Geo. W. Ray, former overseer spinning at Mill No. 4, Pelzer, in charge of spinning here at Victor, where when a small boy he learned to spin. Yes, sir. He ran one side 11 hours "back when" and made 10 cents! And it did not hurt him at all, judging from his splendid appearance and success as a foreman.

While running that one side, watching and listening to section men, second hands and overseers "bossing around" (and in those days they liked to show their authority) George made up his mind that HE would be a "boss" some day. He'd be a good one, too; he wouldn't fuss and cuss, but would be so kind and considerate that people would like instead of hate him. And now on that very spot, George is showing 'em!

Just as at Pelzer, his departments here at Victor are amazingly clean and the work runs almost alone. Every one likes to work for and with him, and co-operate with him 100 per cent in any endeavor, even in subscribing for the Bulletin.

On first shift spinning, the following beside Mr. Ray, take our Textile Bulletin: Carl McCombs, second hand; Troy Dobbins, second hand in spooling; H. L. Herrin, E. B. McAlister, Claude Patterson and C. M. Edwards, section men. L. C. Bagwell, Charlie Dooley and B. C. Atkinson, overhaulers.

On second shift spinning, the following: F. H. Jackson, overseer; Elzie Powell, section man; J. F. Vehorn, second hand; J. M. Collins, W. M. Herrin and V. R. Taylor, section men.

Tom Marchant, Jr., a very likeable young man who graduated last June from Davidson College, is working

here, but I couldn't find out in just what capacity. However, putting two and two together, I believe he is assistant to General Manager A. H. Cottingham, who though always busy, never fails to be courteous and helpful. Mr. Cottingham has several mills to look after, and is held in high esteem by all who work for and with him.

In Victor Mill card room, T. G. Stroud is overseer and much credit is due him for the good running work in the spinning room. Good yarns can only be made from good card room work, and Mr. Stroud has what it takes, assisted by Paul Hinson on first shift, J. C. Nunnally and T. H. Carter on second shift. "Aunt Becky" was a supper guest in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, where Mrs. Stroud's mother was also a guest—a really charming woman with a wealth of lovely white hair.

R. A. Littlejohn, formerly of Chester, and also of Victor Mill, is in charge of weaving, and has a fine bunch of second hands on both shifts; they are C. T. Littlejohn, Zeb Simmons, John W. Bunton and James H. Lowe. Herbert C. Wood is timekeeper. T. M. McGaha is designer and A. C. Elmore, master mechanic. W. E. Brown, overseer cloth room; S. V. Wilson, supply clerk.

Pictures No Good

Tried to get a picture of the superintendent and overseers but was using a new kodak and it was too cloudy. But if I had had my old "Trusty" loaded, wouldn't have failed. Was especially anxious to get the picture of C. R. Ballenger, plant manager for Victor, Greer and Appalachian Mills. Also S. P. Westmoreland, paymaster, and R. M. Ballenger, assistant paymaster; I. W. Garrett, shipping department; R. B. Wood, officer, and Miss Margaret Garrett, office lady. Am going to stop by some time and beg for another chance to shoot these good looking folks with "Old Trusty."

FOREST CITY, N. C.

Alexander Manufacturing Co.

President and Treasurer J. M. Gamewell is also president and treasurer of Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., and lives there. Secretary and Assistant Treasurer Abner Nash holds the fort at Alexander City, and with Superintendent S. A. Summey and able department heads, everything is going nicely.

Mr. Nash wanted me to see a "real, honest-to-goodness

nice mill," and I saw it. Fine people, too. A drive for Red Cross went over with 95 per cent membership and handsome contributions.

This mill started in 1919, on hosiery yarns. Superintendent Summey helped to start it. Mr. Price, a second hand in the card room, was also one of the first operatives. In 1923, looms were added to the equipment, and the products have a wide reputation for good quality.

Alexander Manufacturing Company is the only mill we know that makes a 64-square that has the approval of the Laundry Association. This is a distinction to be proud of. Everything is long draft. No speeders or intermediates.

There are looms making sheeting 108 inches wide, with not a flaw in it. Good cotton is used, and W. H. Laughridge, overseer carding and spinning, knows how to make yarns. He preaches "Quality" instead of quantity, which naturally takes care of itself. Work runs so good, quantity is easy. J. F. Hoyle is a live-wire card grinder.

E. W. Campfield is overseer weaving, also of cloth room, and is properly proud of his position with this good company. Everything in his department speaks eloquently of loyal and co-operative help.

A. D. Abernathy is master mechanic and chief electrician.

Girls Wear White Uniforms

It was a bit unusual to see girls in the spinning room in white uniforms, and I mean white and clean—not soiled. They surely did look nice, and there was no lint showing to mar the beauty. No one wears a dress more than two days anyway before laundering. So why not wear white and look like a million dollars?

SPINDALE, N. C.

Spencer Mills, Inc.

Oh Boy, we have some good friends here now, and this scribe truly enjoyed calling on them. Superintendent S. J. Adams is a former Judson Mill boy, and worked up there. Judson has sent out a host of live wires to promote the manufacture of fancy goods, and Mr. Adams is among the best.

R. J. (Roland) Wood, formerly and recently of Slater, S. C., is now general overseer carding and spinning for all three plants in the Spencer group. He used to be my neighbor in LaGrange, Ga. J. G. England is assistant overseer carding and spinning.

Mr. Wood's son, Reid, will graduate into a full-fledged M. D. this year and we are proud of him.

J. Hood, well known textile man, is overseer weaving; nice goods of various kinds are made here and a new line is being added.

Jeter Pate is overseer cloth room; H. L. Dozier, overseer dyeing. J. C. Horton, supply man; W. A. Smith, master mechanic; Raymond G. Thomas, Jr., is check-up man; Ralph James is overseer preparation.

Mr. Adams and I went to the Rutherfordton plant of the Spencer group, and saw F. L. Cole, overseer carding and spinning on second shift, who joined our nice list of subscribers.

Stonecutter Mill

This is an old favorite, where everybody is always in a good humor and where smiles and handclasps are gen-

uine. The atmosphere in this office is a heart-warming variety, and nobody leaves here feeling that the world is going to the "bow-wows."

K. S. Tanner is president and treasurer; Herbert Crenshaw, secretary; Ivy Cowan, plant manager; H. H. Fields, superintendent dyeing and finishing; L. H. Thomas, overseer preparation.

PICKENS, S. C.

Pickens Mill

Pickens Mill has the same officials as does Glenwood Cotton Mills at Easley, but different superintendents. B. F. Hagood is president and treasurer; W. E. Mays, secretary, and A. J. Jewell, superintendent. At Glenwood Cotton Mills, M. E. Garrison is superintendent, and has a long service record which was published in The Bulletin some months ago.

Pickens Mill has 23,040 spindles and 638 looms on sheetings. The people are high type and have never been anything but loyal. They make and save money, have good schools and churches and are highly respected by all with whom they have dealings.

S. L. Adams is overseer carding; H. F. Bryant, overseer weaving; W. A. Reeves, night weaver; J. B. Holland, overseer cloth room; L. L. Brown, in spinning; S. E. Brown, in card room; Robert Chapman, C. O. Pace and John Turner, loom fixers, are all among our subscribers, and we are proud of them and the fine record they are making.

Abbeville Mill Altered

Spartanburg, S. C.—An amendment in the original plan of reorganization for the Abbeville Cotton Mills, required by Federal Judge C. C. Wyche, was received and approved by the court here a few days ago.

After considering the plan, submitted at a hearing here recently, Judge Wyche pointed out that:

"The plan of reorganization leaves only a very narrow margin of net working capital as of March 31st, that is, about \$50,000, which is not adequate.

"The pro forma balance sheet as of March 31st shows that after the recapitalization of the company, there is still a deficit of \$136,614, which would mean that the company would not be in position to pay any dividends, even if earned, and hence would be subjected to the penalty of undistributed profits tax. If the plant is worth more than the amount indicated on the balance sheet of \$466,000, less depreciation reserve of \$63,000, then there would be an appraisal of the plant to establish a higher value and wipe out this deficit."

To meet this requirement of the court the management and attorneys proposed to change the par value of the common stock from \$10 to \$5, thereby reducing the liabilities of the company to such an extent as to establish a surplus of approximately \$130,000 instead of a deficit of \$136,000.

Secondly, it was stated, they have sold the houses in the mill village on such terms as will enable them to realize thereon within a period of approximately six years. This, it was further stated, will enable them to present a stronger cash position than now appears in the statement of March 31.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca and J. Casablanca, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

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Blue Bell-Globe Resumes Operations

Greensboro, N. C.—Plants of the Blue Bell-Globe and Greensboro Overall Companies, which have been idle for some time, are resuming full time operations, thus providing employment for more than 1,700 operatives.

The Blue Bell-Globe Company, employing 1,400 workers, has been idle for some time because of lack of market. R. W. Baker, treasurer of the company, stated that an increased demand for overall goods was looked for in January, but that no demand of consequence was expected during the holiday buying.

M. H. Zauber, president and treasurer of the Greensboro Overall Company, stated his plant, employing 325 workers, had been idle for ten days for the annual inventory, and will resume full time operation Friday. Only a short holiday recess is in prospect. Mr. Zauber stated the demand for goods at present is light, but he believes the stocks on hand have been exhausted and while orders are small, the lack of stocks is expected to result in more frequent orders.

Dutch Textile Man Is Visitor

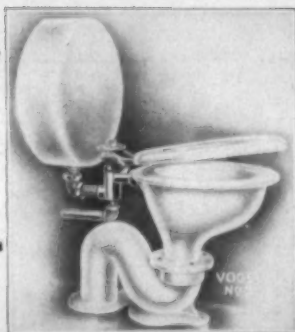
Greenville, S. C.—J. H. Wisselink, internationally known textile manufacturer of Holland, was in Greenville recently on a tour of the textile and cotton sections of the United States.

With W. H. Wilson, local cotton man, he has inspected some of the larger plants in this section.

Mr. Wisselink said that business is quiet in Holland now. His company exports cotton goods to India and is feeling the increasing Japanese competition there, he said. Most of its products, however, are sold in Holland.

Like most enlightened European business men he is reluctant to discuss European politics. He doesn't think a war is imminent there, however.

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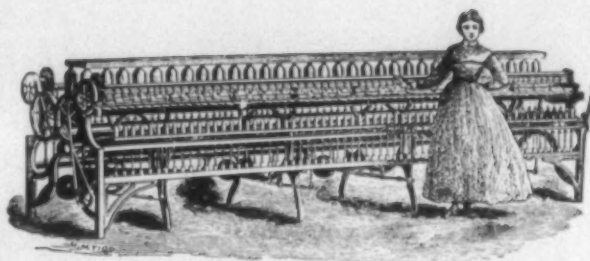
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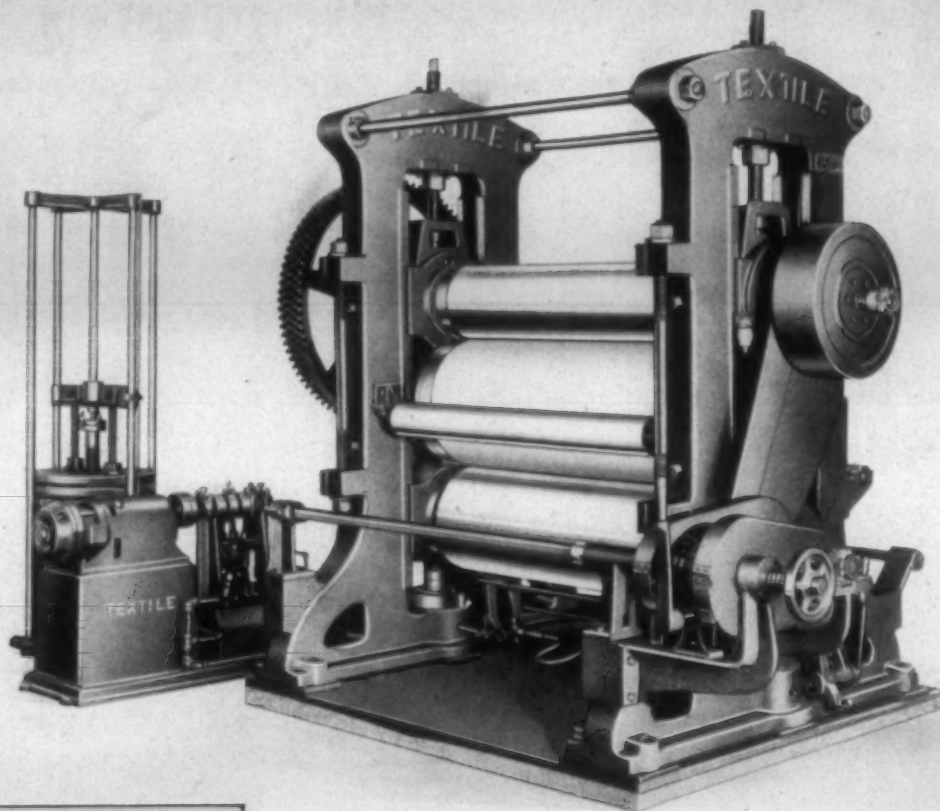
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